

in the Oriental, one in Australia, and seven in North and Central America. To these should be added three Oriental species of *Suragina* Walker, which, according to Bezzi,¹ is not generically distinct from *Atherix*. In addition, a number of fossil species have been described from Baltic amber (Lower Oligocene) and from the Miocene shales of Florissant, Colorado.²

As suggested by Knab,³ it is by no means certain that all the species included at present in *Atherix* are congeneric. In this connection it is of considerable interest that the female of the Mexican *Atherix longipes* Bellardi has been reported as a fierce biter and blood-sucker, a habit unknown in the common European *A. ibis* and in the North American *A. variegata*.⁴

¹ Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, 10, 1912, p. 445.

² *Atrichops hesperius* Cockerell, Canadian Entomologist, 46, 1914, p. 101.

³ Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington, 14, 1912, pp. 186-187.

⁴ Knab, F. Blood-sucking and supposedly blood-sucking Leptidæ. Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington, 14, 1912, pp. 108-110.

A NEW PTINID FOR NEW ENGLAND.

On November 3rd, Dr. J. Payson Clark of Boston brought to the Boston Society of Natural History a small beetle that he was frequently finding in his house. I could not name it at the time, but a few days later, Mr. H. C. Fall determined it as *Niptus hololeucus* Hald., a European species, the only previous record for North America being Montreal, Canada. Dr. Clark continued finding a few each week, and as late as December 27. In all, some thirty-five specimens were obtained.

C. W. JOHNSON.

SYMPETRUM CORRUPTUM IN MASSACHUSETTS.

On September 10, 1911, I took two males and one female of this dragonfly at the south end of Plum Island, Ipswich, Mass. This is, I believe, the first record of this species in Massachusetts. At the same time and place I also secured a female of *Tramea lacerata*, making the second record of that species for New England, the first having been taken at Chelsea Beach about fifty years ago, and the specimen being now in the collection of the Boston Society of Natural History. The first specimens referred to are in the Essex County collection of the Peabody Museum of Salem, Mass.

A. P. MORSE.